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## ARTICLES

### A versatile solid support system for oligodeoxynucleotide probe-based hybridization assays

J Van Ness, S Kalbfleisch, CR Petrie, MW Reed, JC Tabone and NM Vermeulen

MicroProbe Corporation, Bothell, WA 98021.

A procedure for immobilization of well-defined quantities of oligodeoxyribonucleotides (ODNs) to a versatile nylon support is described. The solid support, a nylon-6/6 bead, is covalently coated with poly(ethyleneimine) to provide a reactive spacer-arm for attachment of ODNs. 5'-Aminohexyl-tailed ODNs are selectively activated using 2,4,6-trichloro-1,3,5-triazine (cyanuric chloride) and then covalently attached to the bead via the triazine moiety. The modified nylon support has a low level of binding of nonspecific nucleic acid and efficiently captures both RNA and DNA targets.

### This article has been cited by other articles:

- Podyminogin, M. A., Lukhtanov, E. A., Reed, M. W. (2001). Attachment of benzaldehyde-modified oligodeoxynucleotide probes to semicarbazide-coated glass. *Nucleic Acids Res* 29: 5090-5098  
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7 FILES IN THE FILE LIST

=> s solid suupport  
L1 0 SOLID SUUPPORT

=> s support and contamination  
L2 20387 SUPPORT AND CONTAMINATION

=> s support and cross contamination  
L3 500 SUPPORT AND CROSS CONTAMINATION

=> s l2 and reagents  
L4 254 L2 AND REAGENTS

=> s l4 and coat? and (non-stick or non(a)stick or nonstick)  
L5 2 L4 AND COAT? AND (NON-STICK OR NON(A) STICK OR NONSTICK)

=> d ibib abs l5 1-2

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 2 BIOTECHDS COPYRIGHT 2002 THOMSON DERWENT AND ISI  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000-09837 BIOTECHDS  
TITLE:

Reducing cross-contamination of an assay reagent  
solution by coating a solid support with  
a non-stick material prior to contacting  
the solid support with a first reagent solution,  
useful for detecting target analytes;  
detection of nucleic acid by hybridization to a DNA probe  
array coated in a non-stick  
material to prevent cross-contamination between  
test samples.

AUTHOR: Haydock P V; Ray J D  
PATENT ASSIGNEE: Saigene  
LOCATION: Redmond, WA, USA.  
PATENT INFO: WO 2000026410 11 May 2000  
APPLICATION INFO: WO 1999-US25653 2 Nov 1999

PRIORITY INFO: US 1998-106857 3 Nov 1998

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

OTHER SOURCE: WPI: 2000-365645 [31]

AN 2000-09837 BIOTECHDS

AB A means of reducing cross-contamination of an assay reagent solution is claimed. It involves contacting a solid **support** with a 1st reagent solution, removing the solid **support** from contact with that solution, and then brining it into contact with a 2nd reagent solution. Cross-contamination of the 2nd solution by the 1st is reduced by **coating** the solid **support** with **non-stick** material before it is contacted with the 1st solution. Also claimed is a means of detecting a target analyte in a test sample, and an apparatus used to detect a target analyte,

consisting

of a solid **support** attached to a capture reagent that binds to the target analyte. This is used to reduce cross-contamination of **reagents** in a variety of assays and experiments that involve the transfer of a solid **support** from one reagent to another. The assay are particularly used for the detection of a target analyte, particularly a nucleic acid such as DNA or RNA. This method reduce or eliminates drop-outs and substrate precipitation caused by carry-over between wells. (39pp)

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:314869 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:319490

TITLE: Methods for preventing cross-contamination in solid **support**-based assays

INVENTOR(S): Haydock, Paul V.; Ray, Jason D.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Saigene Corporation, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 39 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000026410	A1	20000511	WO 1999-US25653	19991102
W:				
AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW:				
GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1127167	A1	20010829	EP 1999-971466	19991102
R:				
AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1998-106857P P 19981103

WO 1999-US25653 W 19991102

AB This invention provides an app. and methods for reducing artifacts in assays that use a solid **support** by reducing carryover of **reagents** from one assay mixt. to another. Examples of assay formats for which the invention is useful include sandwich assays, including nucleic acid hybridization assays and immunoassays.

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS  
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE  
FORMAT

=> d his

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FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOTECHDS, EMBASE, BIOSIS, SCISEARCH, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS'  
ENTERED AT 16:49:12 ON 08 MAY 2002

L1 0 S SOLID SUUPORT  
L2 20387 S SUPPORT AND CONTAMINATION  
L3 500 S SUPPORT AND CROSS CONTAMINATION  
L4 254 S L2 AND REAGENTS  
L5 2 S L4 AND COAT? AND (NON-STICK OR NON(A)STICK OR NONSTICK)

=> s haydock p?/au or Ray J?/au  
L6 3870 HAYDOCK P?/AU OR RAY J?/AU

=> s l6 and contamin?  
L7 36 L6 AND CONTAMIN?

=> s l7 and (non-stick or non(a) stick or nonstick)  
L8 2 L7 AND (NON-STICK OR NON(A) STICK OR NONSTICK)

=> d ibib abs l8

L8 ANSWER 1 OF 2 BIOTECHDS COPYRIGHT 2002 THOMSON DERWENT AND ISI  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000-09837 BIOTECHDS  
TITLE: Reducing cross-contamination of an assay reagent  
solution by coating a solid support with a **non-**  
**stick** material prior to contacting the solid support  
with a first reagent solution, useful for detecting target  
analytes;  
detection of nucleic acid by hybridization to a DNA probe  
array coated in a **non-stick** material  
to prevent cross-contamination between test  
samples.

AUTHOR: Haydock P V; Ray J D

PATENT ASSIGNEE: Saigene

LOCATION: Redmond, WA, USA.

PATENT INFO: WO 2000026410 11 May 2000

APPLICATION INFO: WO 1999-US25653 2 Nov 1999

PRIORITY INFO: US 1998-106857 3 Nov 1998

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

OTHER SOURCE: WPI: 2000-365645 [31]

AN 2000-09837 BIOTECHDS

AB A means of reducing cross-contamination of an assay reagent  
solution is claimed. It involves contacting a solid support with a 1st  
reagent solution, removing the solid support from contact with that  
solution, and then brining it into contact with a 2nd reagent solution.  
Cross-contamination of the 2nd solution by the 1st is reduced  
by coating the solid support with **non-stick** material  
before it is contacted with the 1st solution. Also claimed is a means  
of

detecting a target analyte in a test sample, and an apparatus used to detect a target analyte, consisting of a solid support attached to a capture reagent that binds to the target analyte. This is used to reduce cross-contamination of reagents in a variety of assays and experiments that involve the transfer of a solid support from one reagent to another. The assay are particularly used for the detection of a target analyte, particularly a nucleic acid such as DNA or RNA. This method reduce or eliminates drop-outs and substrate precipitation caused by carry-over between wells. (39pp)

=> d 12

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 20387 MEDLINE  
 AN 2002241738 IN-PROCESS  
 DN 21976030 PubMed ID: 11979650  
 TI An integrated critique of the efficacy of topical mupirocin in preventing catheter-related Staphylococcus aureus infections in peritoneal dialysis clients.  
 AU Pratt Oneka  
 CS University Health Network, Toronto General Hospital Site, Toronto, Ontario.. o.pratt@utoronto.ca  
 SO CANN T J, (2002 Jan-Mar) 12 (1) 20-8.  
 Journal code: 100959352.  
 CY Canada  
 DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
 LA English  
 FS IN-PROCESS; NONINDEXED; Nursing Journals  
 ED Entered STN: 20020501  
 Last Updated on STN: 20020501

=> d 12 all

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 20387 MEDLINE  
 AN 2002241738 IN-PROCESS  
 DN 21976030 PubMed ID: 11979650  
 TI An integrated critique of the efficacy of topical mupirocin in preventing catheter-related Staphylococcus aureus infections in peritoneal dialysis clients.  
 AU Pratt Oneka  
 CS University Health Network, Toronto General Hospital Site, Toronto, Ontario.. o.pratt@utoronto.ca  
 SO CANN T J, (2002 Jan-Mar) 12 (1) 20-8.  
 Journal code: 100959352.  
 CY Canada  
 DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
 LA English  
 FS IN-PROCESS; NONINDEXED; Nursing Journals  
 ED Entered STN: 20020501  
 Last Updated on STN: 20020501  
 AB Several epidemiological studies indicate that, for two reasons, Staphylococcus aureus (SA) nasal carriage is a risk factor for developing SA infections in peritoneal dialysis (PD) clients. First, nasal carriage is prevalent in these clients due to the nature of their disease. Second, there is a significant relationship between nasal and hand carriage of the SA organism. Because PD clients require frequent catheter handling to

receive therapy, they are at risk for catheter **contamination**. Two prospective randomized control trials and two prospective cohort trials with historical controls were selected for review. Emphasis was placed on the design feature of a comparison or control group in order to find empirical **support** for the efficacy of topical mupirocin (Bactroban) as an infection control measure. The four studies selected also used two methods of application, the first application was to the nares and the second was to the catheter exit site. The result of the analysis revealed a weak **support** for the prophylactic role of topical mupirocin in preventing SA exit-site infections (ESI) in PD clients. Well-controlled prospective, randomized studies with sufficiently large sample sizes to produce statistically and clinically significant results for the prophylactic role of mupirocin are lacking. In light of the analysis, the advocacy of several practice implications involving client education and timely follow-up, staff training, and client comfort are warranted.

=> di his

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The previous command name entered was not recognized by the system. For a list of commands available to you in the current file, enter "HELP COMMANDS" at an arrow prompt (=>).

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FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOTECHDS, EMBASE, BIOSIS, SCISEARCH, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:49:12 ON 08 MAY 2002

L1 0 S SOLID SUPPORT  
L2 20387 S SUPPORT AND CONTAMINATION  
L3 500 S SUPPORT AND CROSS CONTAMINATION  
L4 254 S L2 AND REAGENTS  
L5 2 S L4 AND COAT? AND (NON-STICK OR NON(A)STICK OR NONSTICK)  
L6 3870 S HAYDOCK P?/AU OR RAY J?/AU  
L7 36 S L6 AND CONTAMIN?  
L8 2 S L7 AND (NON-STICK OR NON(A) STICK OR NONSTICK)

=> s (non-stick or non(a) stick or nonstick) and coat###

L9 539 (NON-STICK OR NON(A) STICK OR NONSTICK) AND COAT###

=> s l9 and (solid support or support)

L10 12 L9 AND (SOLID SUPPORT OR SUPPORT)

=> dup rem l10

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L10

L11 12 DUP REM L10 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> l11 and contaminat?

L11 IS NOT A RECOGNIZED COMMAND

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=> s l11 and contaminat?

L12 2 L11 AND CONTAMINAT?

=> d ibib abs l11 1-12

L11 ANSWER 1 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:157084 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:205489

TITLE: Dressings for wound healing containing alginate overlays and other hydrocolloid inserts

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Runge, Alexander, Germany

SOURCE: Ger. Gebrauchsmusterschrift, 20 pp.

CODEN: GGXXFR

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: German

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	-----	-----	-----
DE 20118880	U1	20020228	DE 2001-20118880	20011121

AB The invention concerns surgical dressings to protect wounds and promote their healing that are composed of a water insol. **support** mesh and water-sol. hydrocolloid inserts; the hydrocolloid inserts can be in form of hydrocolloid fibers that are interwoven with the **support** mesh; hydrocolloid particles are in the pores of the **support** mesh; and hydrocolloids are overlays that cover parts of the mash and have high absorption capacity. The hydrocolloid for the overlay is an alginate; the hydrocolloid fibers and particles are made from alginic acid, carrageen, pectin, cellulose derivs. etc. The **support** mesh is prepd. from natural or synthetic fibers; it can be impregnated with hydrophobic substances, antiadhesives, antimicrobial agents, or covered with a metal. The dressings can be packaged as pads, rolls, also in multilayers.

L11 ANSWER 2 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:151626 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:171399

TITLE: Fabrication of patterned relief glass tiles, glass borders and decorative glass panels by printing of pattern with adhesive and refractory powder

INVENTOR(S): Lindenberg, Josef

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Austria

SOURCE: Fr. Demande, 12 pp.

CODEN: FRXXBL

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: French

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	-----	-----	-----
FR 2809101	A3	20011123	FR 2001-6474	20010516
US 2002012747	A1	20020131	US 2001-858868	20010517

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: AT 2000-867 A 20000518

AB Glass tiles, glass borders and decorative glass panels with a patterned backing are fabricated by cutting glass sheets to the desired size, print a adhesive pattern on the back of the cut glass article and apply a heat-resistant powder (such as alumina or aluminosilicates) to the back of



the articles so that the powder only adheres to the printed adhesive pattern after removal of the excess powder. Then the powder **coated** cut glass articles are placed on a **non-stick** heat-resistant **support** before heat-treating the articles up to the plastic deformation temp. (.apprx.780-810.degree.) of the glass to enable it to fill the areas without adhesive/powder thus creating a relief of glass upon cooling. Finally, the heat-resistant powder is removed from the glass articles after cooling.

L11 ANSWER 3 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:587417 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:138352  
TITLE: Fluoropolymer-based **non-stick** liner for cooking ovens  
INVENTOR(S): Riglos Izquierdo, Esther  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Byse Electrodomesticos, S.A., Spain  
SOURCE: Span., 8 pp.  
CODEN: SPXXAD  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: Spanish  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
ES 2153265	A1	20010216	ES 1997-2470	19971126
ES 2153265	B1	20010901		

AB The liner is installed in metal laminate cavities or oven shapes which are first subjected to degreasing and surface cleaning, then a flux is applied and baked on, followed by enameling that will act as **support** for the fluoropolymer which is applied by aerosol and cured to produce the **non-stick** finish throughout the entire cavity of the oven. The cooking oven thus fabricated has all internal surfaces, including the door and accessories **coated** with the **non-stick** liner. The oven is characterized by ease of cleaning which improves hygiene and sanitation of foods and faster cooking rate than conventional ovens which preserves moisture and fat content of food.

L11 ANSWER 4 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:114656 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:151773  
TITLE: Prevention of catalyst poisoning by a nonsticking **coating** for a honeycombed catalyst supports  
INVENTOR(S): Engeler, Werner; Bechmann, Olaf  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Volkswagen A.-G., Germany  
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 4 pp.  
CODEN: GWXXBX  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: German  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 19938686	A1	20010215	DE 1999-19938686	19990814
EP 1077315	A2	20010221	EP 2000-116127	20000731

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

DE 1999-19938686 A 19990814

AB The nonsticking **coating** on the inlet of a catalyst supports prevents the deposition of liq. and solid combustion residues from exhaust

gases of a diesel engine. The **coating** is located on the inlet for the exhaust gas, in at least one flow channel of a honeycombed catalyst supports. The inlet extends in the flow channel to a size of 0.5-100 mm, preferably 1-50 mm, esp. 2-20 mm. The nonsticking **coating** is selected from highly heat-resistant plastics, polished ceramics, enamels, glazes, glass ceramics, and glasses. A foam ceramic with a honeycombed structure is used as catalyst supports.

REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE

FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 5 OF 12 MEDLINE

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001380752 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 21332156 PubMed ID: 11437989

TITLE: Damage control--a possible non-proteolytic role for ubiquitin in limiting neurodegeneration.

AUTHOR: Gray D A

CORPORATE SOURCE: Centre for Cancer Therapeutics, Ottawa Regional Cancer Centre, Ontario, Canada.. Doug.Gray@orcc.ca

SOURCE: NEUROPATHOLOGY AND APPLIED NEUROBIOLOGY, (2001 Apr) 27 (2) 89-94. Ref: 40

Journal code: NY0; 7609829. ISSN: 0305-1846.

PUB. COUNTRY: England: United Kingdom

Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

General Review; (REVIEW)

(REVIEW, TUTORIAL)

LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals

ENTRY MONTH: 200108

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20010820

Last Updated on STN: 20010820

Entered Medline: 20010816

AB Ubiquitin can be detected in the neuronal and glial inclusions that are the diagnostic hallmarks of a number of human neurodegenerative diseases. It has been assumed that the presence of ubiquitin signifies the failed attempt of the cell to remove abnormal protein structures, which have been

allowed to aggregate. The burden of abnormal protein arising from genetic mutations or cumulative oxidative damage might in the course of time overwhelm the ubiquitin-proteasome pathway (whose responsibility it is to eliminate misfolded or damaged proteins). However, ubiquitin may still serve a protective purpose distinct from its role in proteolysis. The physical properties of ubiquitin are such that a surface **coating** of ubiquitin should preclude further growth of the aggregate, prevent non-productive interactions, and conceal the contents from detection mechanisms that might ultimately kill the cell. This '**nonstick coating**' hypothesis makes predictions about the nature of the conjugated ubiquitin and the consequences of removing it.

L11 ANSWER 6 OF 12 BIOTECHDS COPYRIGHT 2002 THOMSON DERWENT AND ISI

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000-09837 BIOTECHDS

TITLE: Reducing cross-contamination of an assay reagent solution by **coating a solid support** with a **non-stick** material prior to contacting the **solid support** with a first reagent solution, useful for detecting target analytes;

detection of nucleic acid by hybridization to a DNA probe array **coated** in a **non-stick** material to prevent cross-contamination between test samples.

AUTHOR: Haydock P V; Ray J D  
PATENT ASSIGNEE: Saigene  
LOCATION: Redmond, WA, USA.  
PATENT INFO: WO 2000026410 11 May 2000  
APPLICATION INFO: WO 1999-US25653 2 Nov 1999  
PRIORITY INFO: US 1998-106857 3 Nov 1998  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: English  
OTHER SOURCE: WPI: 2000-365645 [31]  
AN 2000-09837 BIOTECHDS

AB A means of reducing cross-contamination of an assay reagent solution is claimed. It involves contacting a **solid support** with a 1st reagent solution, removing the **solid support** from contact with that solution, and then bringing it into contact with a 2nd reagent solution. Cross-contamination of the 2nd solution by the

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of a target analyte, particularly a nucleic acid such as DNA or RNA. This method reduce or eliminates drop-outs and substrate precipitation caused by carry-over between wells. (39pp)

L11 ANSWER 7 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:688158 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:253948

TITLE: Method and device for **coating** a **support** using a crosslinkable silicone antiadherent composition

INVENTOR(S): Benayoun, Jean-Paul; Desne, Francois; Guyot, Christophe; Lievre, Andre; Mirabel, Bernard; Mirou, Christian; Pouchelon, Alain

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Rhodia Chimie, Fr.

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 57 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: French

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	-----	-----	-----
WO 2000056468	A1	20000928	WO 2000-FR428	20000221
W:	AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE,  
 DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF,  
 CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG  
 EP 1165252 A1 20020102 EP 2000-906442 20000221  
 R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,  
 IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO  
 BR 2000010511 A 20020108 BR 2000-10511 20000221  
 JP 2000273397 A2 20001003 JP 2000-53285 20000229  
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-273799 A 19990319  
 WO 2000-FR428 W 20000221

AB The invention concerns a method for continuous **coating** of a  
 paper strip or textile material **support** with a silicone compn.,  
 comprising at least a polyorganosiloxane A with vinylsilyl or SiOR  
 groups,

a polyorganosiloxane B with SiH groups and a (hydrosilylation or  
 dehydrogenation-condensation) catalyst C, said method comprising the  
 following steps: step 1 which consists in providing conditions for  
 homogeneously mixing constituents A, B, C such that the resulting  
 homogeneity represents a DCS signature comprising a Gaussian peak for  
 which the end-of-peak temp. 110-200.degree., said conditions requiring  
 very accurate means for measuring the constituents, means for pre-mixing  
 the constituents other than C and means for homogeneously mixing C with  
 the pre-mixt.(s) produced; step 2 which consists in feeding the  
 homogeneous mixt. to the **coating** site; step 3 which consists in  
**coating** the **support** with the homogeneous mixt.; and step  
 4 which is a curing step, in particular heat-curing.

REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS  
 RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE

FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 8 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:314869 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:319490

TITLE: Methods for preventing cross-contamination in  
**solid support**-based assays

INVENTOR(S): Haydock, Paul V.; Ray, Jason D.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Saigene Corporation, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 39 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000026410	A1	20000511	WO 1999-US25653	19991102
W:				
AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU,				
CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL,				
IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA,				
MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI,				
SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM,				
AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE,				
DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF,				
CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1127167	A1	20010829	EP 1999-971466	19991102
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,				
IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1998-106857P	P 19981103

AB This invention provides an app. and methods for reducing artifacts in assays that use a **solid support** by reducing carryover of reagents from one assay mixt. to another. Examples of assay formats for which the invention is useful include sandwich assays, including nucleic acid hybridization assays and immunoassays.

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE  
FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 9 OF 12 MEDLINE  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 89306867 MEDLINE  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 89306867 PubMed ID: 2545553  
TITLE: Adhering lung macrophages produce superoxide demonstrated with desferal-Mn(IV).  
AUTHOR: Ryer-Powder J E; Forman H J  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pediatrics, University of Southern California, Childrens Hospital of Los Angeles 90027.  
CONTRACT NUMBER: HL37556 (NHLBI)  
SOURCE: FREE RADICAL BIOLOGY AND MEDICINE, (1989) 6 (5) 513-8.  
Journal code: FRE; 8709159. ISSN: 0891-5849.  
PUB. COUNTRY: United States  
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
LANGUAGE: English  
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals  
ENTRY MONTH: 198908  
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900309  
Last Updated on STN: 19970203  
Entered Medline: 19890815

AB It has been shown that H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, the dismutation product of O<sub>2</sub>., is produced at cell-surface interfaces. Nevertheless, the relationships between the degree of attachment itself, type of surface, and O<sub>2</sub>. production are not clear. Superoxide production can be measured by the O<sub>2</sub>.-dependent reduction of nitroblue tetrazolium to an insoluble formazan. Superoxide dismutase (SOD) may be unable to scavenge O<sub>2</sub>. produced between alveolar macrophages (AM) and a surface. Desferal-Mn(IV) (Des-Mn), a low molecular weight mimic of SOD, is protective against paraquat toxicity in vivo, presumably because of specificity for O<sub>2</sub>-. Using that assumption, Des-Mn was used to measure O<sub>2</sub>. production that occurred during adherence of AM. AM suspensions were placed on fibronectin-coated glass coverslips or uncoated glass coverslips or **non-stick** tissue culture plates. Adherence to the surfaces varied with fibronectin greater than glass greater than **non-stick** and the percent formazan positive cells was 60, 24, and 4, respectively. With SOD present, the percentage of formazan positive cells were 40, 17, and 2; however, in the presence of Des-Mn the percent stained cells was 4, 4, and

0. When phorbol myristate acetate (PMA) was added during adherence, the percent of formazan positive cells was 82, 57, and 44, respectively. With PMA, Des-Mn was able to inhibit 88-100% of formazan staining whereas SOD inhibition decreased more markedly with increasing adherence. These results indicated that the degree of attachment correlated with both the degree of NBT reduction and the relative effectiveness of Des-Mn versus SOD to scavenge O<sub>2</sub>..

L11 ANSWER 10 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1976:454609 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 85:54609  
TITLE: Electrophotographic image heat-fixing plate  
INVENTOR(S): Ohtani, Toshiyuki; Nitanda, Hiroshi; Sakamaki, Hisashi

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Canon K. K., Japan  
 SOURCE: Japan. Kokai, 5 pp.  
 CODEN: JKXXAF  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: Japanese  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 50159342	A2	19751223	JP 1974-66332	19740611

AB In a heater for fixing electrophotog. images, which consists of a heat-resistant insulative **support**, a heating element placed thereon, and a **coated** heat-releasing surface, the heat-releasing surface is **coated** with a material contg. an org. F or Si compd. which has a strong affinity for the surface to be **coated**, a low surface tension, and a low coeff. of friction. Thus, an Al alloy heat-releasing plate was spray-**coated** with a soln. of Frekote-33 (Frekote, Inc) in dioxane-CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, dried at room temp. for 10 min, and then for 10 min at 150.degree.. The **coating** was stable .ltoreq.480.degree., and its dynamic coeff. of friction was 0.05. The **coated** surface was highly resistant towards adhesion of the developer and showed good contact with the copying paper.

L11 ANSWER 11 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1975:600262 CAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 83:200262  
 TITLE: Pressure transfer material  
 INVENTOR(S): Tomei, Leonardo  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kores S. A., Fr.  
 SOURCE: Fr. Demande, 6 pp.  
 CODEN: FRXXBL  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: French  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FR 2239858	A5	19750228	FR 1973-28359	19730802
DE 2358902	A1	19750313	DE 1973-2358902	19731127
DE 2358902	B2	19761223		
DE 2358902	C3	19770818		
AT 7404474	A	19750615	AT 1974-4474	19740530
AT 328472	B	19760325		
BR 7405762	A	19751202	BR 1974-5762	19740712
IT 1017664	A	19770810	IT 1974-25642	19740729
ES 428913	A1	19760816	ES 1974-428913	19740802

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FR 1973-28359 19730802

AB Impregnated cellular transfer papers are cleaner working than wax-based carbon papers but have a much shorter storage life; incorporation of a lameller metallic pigment (Al or bronze powder) reduces evapn. of the vehicle and degrdn. of the polymer and plasticizers by uv radiation and oxidn. The polymer may be cellulose acetate butyrate (I), polycarbonate, polyamide, acrylic resin, vinyl acetate and vinyl acetate-vinyl chloride polymers, poly(vinyl butyral), polystyrene, or chlorinated polyethylene. For **non-stick**, antistatic properties, the **support** should be polyester or polypropylene. Thus, a **coating** is prepd. from I (Eastman EAB 1/2 sec) 30, Union Carbide

AYAC poly(vinyl acetate) 10, resorcinol monobenzoate stabilizer 2, lethicin surfactant (soja) 3, Reflex Blue GG 20, Al (Eckart-Werke Funffachliff C) 5, castor oil 10, and mineral oil 20 g in 200 g CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>.

L11 ANSWER 12 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1968:420154 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 69:20154

TITLE: Name plates

INVENTOR(S): Bertrand, Jean P.

SOURCE: Fr., 4 pp.

CODEN: FRXXAK

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: French

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FR 1496492		19670929	FR	19661012

AB Colored motifs are provided on a marbled background. A mixt. of polyester and polymn. catalyst is **coated** onto a temporary **support** with a **non-stick** substance, if necessary. At the moment of gelling, the layer is printed with a design of motif using a pigment in a highly catalyzed polyester. It is then brought into contact, under pressure, with a final **support** carrying a layer of polyester with very little catalyst and having dispersed in it particles of pigment or metal powder, etc., to form a suitable background. When the composite is sufficiently hardened, the temporary **support** is removed. By a similar means, composites may be prepared directly on a final **support** such as a sheet of Al which has been perforated to allow a bilateral resin layer to bond to the metal via the holes. Data on times of polymn. for different amts. of catalyst and on viscosities of solns. are given so that correct mixes may be made.